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The University of New Mexico — 1968

nma

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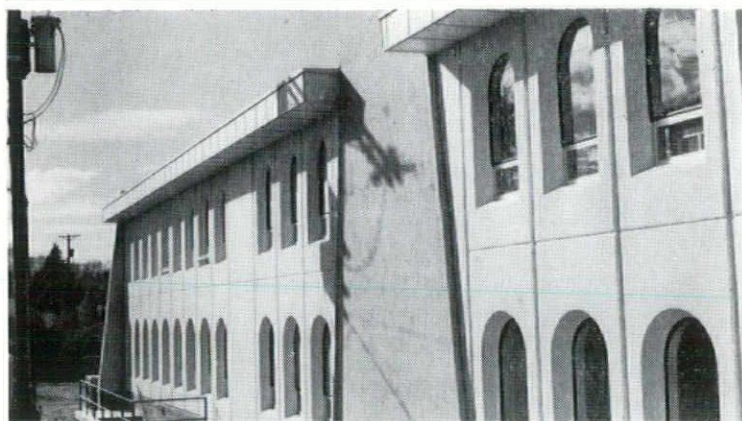
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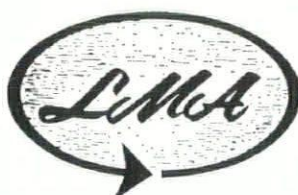
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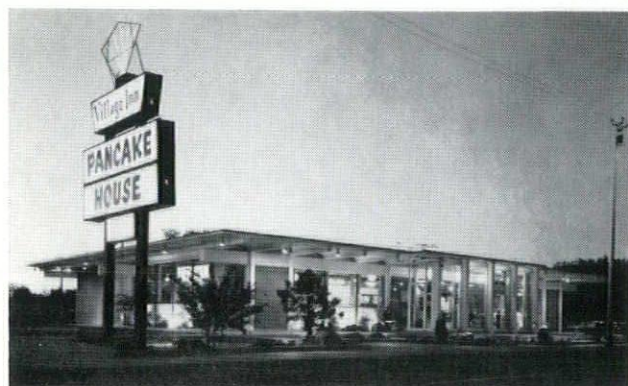
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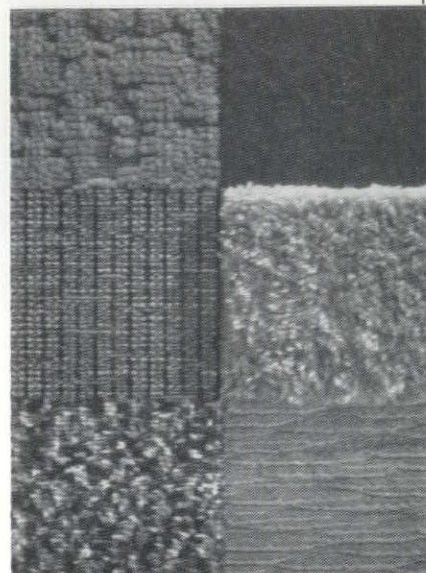
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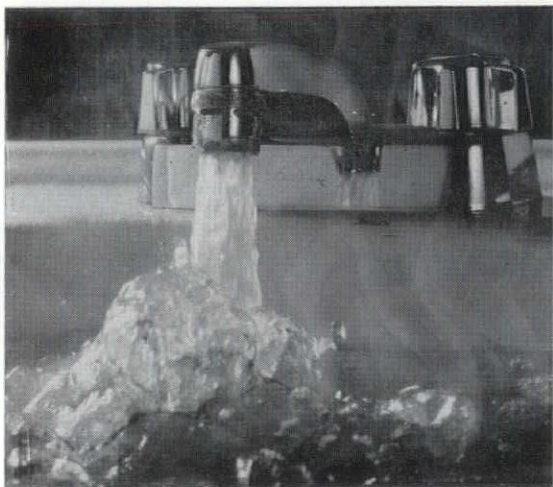
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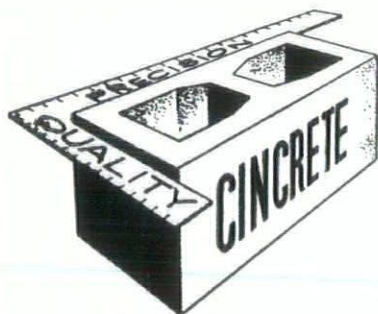
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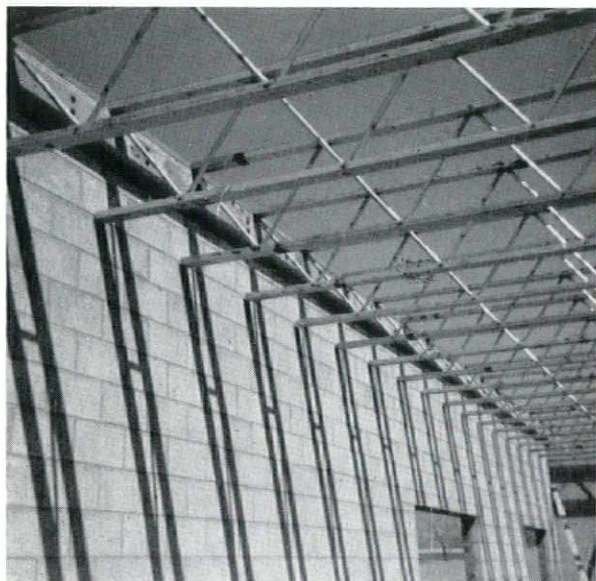
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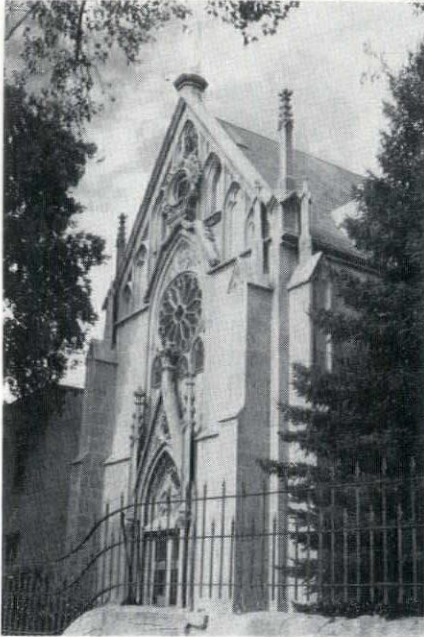
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FOR SALE!!!



Loretto Chapel—Santa Fe

This piece of New Mexico architectural heritage is **FOR SALE**. Loretto Academy, which includes seven other buildings of assorted sizes and uses plus 4.5 acres, as well as this chapel, is for sale on the open market.

Commissioned by the Sisters of Loretto as early as 1878, this little chapel is the most successful facsimile of a Medieval building ever created in New Mexico.

Probably the architects were Antoine and Projectus Mouly who also designed the Cathedral. Constructed of well cut stone, the light, vertical composition and the active Gothic silhouette form a striking contrast with the compact, lethargic buildings of adobe which had hitherto been built in the city.

This little chapel is a valuable piece of the visual record of New Mexico's growth and history. It should not be allowed to be *For Sale*—and, therefore, a ripe candidate for destruction.

The sellers have expressed the hope that the eventual buyers will preserve the chapel. The Old Santa Fe Association has expressed "interest" — but has apparently taken no active steps to formulate a preservation plan.

But all will be well. The buyer of the property will have to build new structures in faked adobe, and wood stained concrete vigas!

AWARDS PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects will make annual awards for new construction and for historic preservation.

1) "AWARD OF EXCELLENCE" FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

In order to recognize significant and distinguished contributions to the total environment, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects hereby establish an annual Award for Excellence for new or recent construction.

The award will be presented to designers of any man-made structures which have been built within the state of New Mexico, and which enhance the environment for Man.

2) "AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE" IN THE FIELD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It is an established fact that the retention of the historical records of man's achievement is of immense value to present and future generations. Historical buildings, artifacts, and sites are the visual catalogue of that heritage.

Accordingly, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects hereby establish an Award for Excellence in the field of Historic Preservation. This award will recognize valuable efforts in the preservation of significant architecture, artifacts, or sites of historical importance.

The New Mexico Society of Architects undertakes to administer these awards programs. Similar awards in both categories will be presented to the designers and

owners of the structures to be recognized. It is planned that copies of the award certificates will be presented to those additional persons who have been instrumental in the construction, design, or preservation of the recognized structure.

The nominations for either award category are not limited to architect designed buildings. Any man-made structure is eligible—a bridge, a dam, a house, a barn, a site, or a monument. Nominations are solicited from architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, historical societies, garden clubs — any person, or any organization.

The committee appointed by the New Mexico Society of Architects wants to see all that has been constructed or preserved throughout New Mexico which might warrant consideration for these awards.

For this first year of the program, no rules or restrictions will be placed upon the presentation of entries. It is nominations which are solicited, not expensive and elaborate brochures. However, sufficient pictorial and documentation material must be submitted to explain the nomination to the jury.

The Dead-Line for Receipt of Nominations Is October 1, 1968

Send to: John P. Conron, Box 935, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501

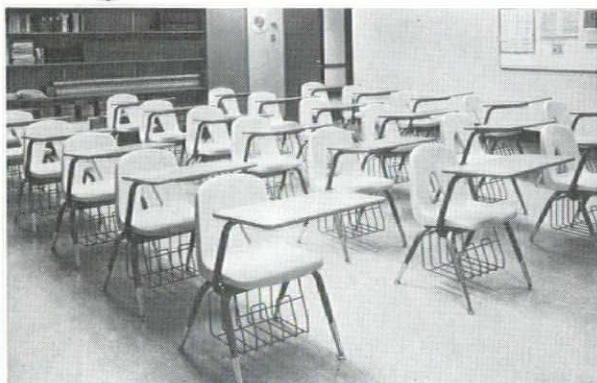
SCHLEGEL APPOINTED ACTING CHAIRMAN

Thomas Reed Vreeland, Jr., chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of New Mexico since 1965, has resigned to head a new program in architecture at UCLA.

Don P. Schlegel, UNM architecture professor, was named to replace Vreeland as acting department chairman for next year by Dr. Clinton Adams, Dean of the UNM Department of Fine Arts.

Schlegel has been with the UNM architecture department since 1954. He received his B. Arch., from the University of Cincinnati and his M. Arch from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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ARCHBISHOP ESTABLISHES PROTECTION FOR COLONIAL ART

A precedent - setting letter has been sent to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe by the Most Reverend James Peter Davis, Archbishop of Santa Fe. The letter outlines new policies for the protection and preservation of colonial art belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in New Mexico. To the Reverend Fathers of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe:

No doubt you are aware of the rich heritage of Colonial religious art and architecture within the confines of the State of New Mexico and particularly within the territory of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe. Some of these works of art are quite simple and almost rude — some quite sophisticated. All of them are the fruit of talent inspired by faith and reverence. The artists and artisans were Spaniards and Indians, for the most part if not entirely. Among the outstanding examples are the famous Churches of Rancho de Taos, Trampas and Acoma, the great church of Pecos, all but lost, and a number of historically significant smaller chapels and moradas. There are beautiful altars and re-dos like those of Cristo Rey in Santa Fe and of the Santuario de Chimayo and Santa Cruz. Also a host of bultos and retablos in old churches, in moradas and in private collections.

Much of this art has been sold to private persons for decorative use in their homes or offices. A number of churches and chapels have been abandoned to the ravages of time and the elements and have been lost. In some cases beautiful structures have been disfigured by inappropriate additions and changes. Great quantities of objects of religious art of Colonial times have been stolen and sold. What remains is but a fraction of what was once here. It is of the utmost im-

portance that these remnants be not lost.

In order that we may work together to preserve and show proper respect and reverence for such religious art and architecture as remains in our midst, I request most earnestly the cooperation of the clergy and laity with the following policy for the preservation of the artistic patrimony of our holy faith:

1. Henceforth it shall be forbidden to sell, to give away to private parties, or to destroy any Colonial work of art regardless of its simplicity or complexity, size, importance, etc.

2. These objects where possible should be preserved and used as integral components of the chapels and churches where they are now. If this cannot be for some reason, they should be sent to the Archdiocesan Collection in care of the International Institute of Iberian Colonial Art at the College of Santa Fe. Anyone with any question regarding these objects should consult the Reverend Benedict Cuesta, pastor of Arroyo Seco Parish and Chairman of the Liturgical Commission of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.

3. With respect to Colonial churches, it shall be the policy where economically and structurally feasible to continue to use such churches for public worship, to restore and maintain them in accordance with their original design. This policy is in accord with the dispositions of Canon Law and the Constitution of the Sacred Liturgy as decreed by the Fathers of the Vatican Council.

In too many instances Colonial churches of great historical significance and artistic value have been abandoned, destroyed or modified beyond recognition. In some cases they have been replaced by new structures of inferior artistic worth at considerable expense. The same expenditure or perhaps even less might have sufficed to restore and preserve in use a historic building.

Particular decisions in these cases involve many factors. Salvage may

not be feasible in all cases. But protection of such monuments as part of our Christian heritage is a duty. To provide helpful and competent advice and direction in these cases, I am pleased to announce the appointment of a special Committee on Colonial Churches to review any and all plans for abandonment, replacement, or remodelling before such plans are put into effect. This Committee will function as a Subcommittee of the Committee on Art and Architecture of the Liturgical Commission of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe. We are indebted to the following gentlemen who have accepted to serve:

The Reverend Benedict Cuesta, Chairman; assisted by the Very Reverend Monsignor O. A. Coggiola - Mower; Messrs. John Gaw Meem, architect; John Conron, architect, and Charles W. Collier, patron of the arts and founder of the International Institute of Iberian Colonial Art.

May I emphasize the urgency of clearing with this Committee all plans for abandonment, replacement or remodelling of Colonial churches, prior to any final commitments or plans which must be approved by the Subcommittee on Art and Architecture mentioned above. In the case of projects already in progress, it is ordered that all plans be submitted to this Subcommittee before further decisions are made.

May I ask your kind assistance in conveying these instructions to anyone of your acquaintance who may be involved in any way with Colonial religious art.

Similar instructions are going out to the Hermanos Mayores of the Hermandad de Nuestro Padre Jesus (Penitentes) and to the clergy and officials of the various Pueblos.

With anticipated thanks for your kind cooperation, I am,

Sincerely in Christ,

James P. Davis

ARCHBISHOP OF SANTA FE

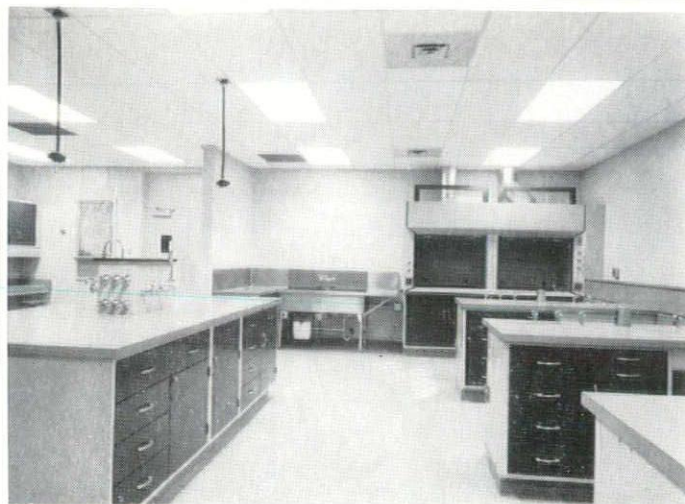
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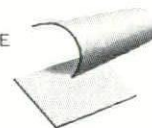
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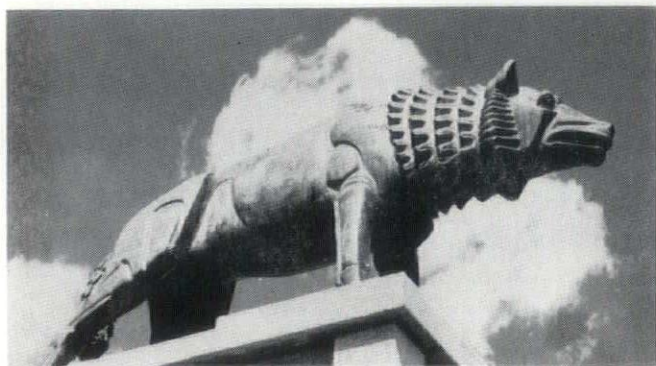
TOM L. POPEJOY

Too much cannot be said about the efforts of one man, President Tom L. Popejoy, in advancing the physical development of the University of New Mexico while at the same time maintaining a constant rise in the academic standards. His term of office as President ended with his retirement on July 1, 1968. When he assumed office in 1948, the University was in the midst of the postwar student explosion as veterans returned to resume their interrupted education. With extremely limited funds available for construction, he arranged for the new buildings necessary to meet the academic needs. After the emergency was over, he concentrated on obtaining for the University those facilities which would enrich the lives of students and faculty as well as the state as a whole — such as the New Mexico Union, the new Zimmerman Stadium, the Music Building, the Concert Hall, Basketball Arena, Johnson Gymnasium. The establishment of the School of Medicine and the building of its facilities has been due in great part to the efforts of this dedicated man.

Many of the most practical and imaginative ideas on methods of building, site location, and campus planning have been advanced in the President's office. Architects have also found him to be always receptive to and excited by imaginative approaches to problem solving.

Even though construction on the campus during his administration has exceeded all that which came before by many times, it would be wrong to evaluate his influence on the campus in dollars and cents. The impetus he has given to good campus planning and the quality of architectural design will be felt by generations of students to come. It behooves those of us who will continue at the University after he leaves to do our utmost to carry on in the fine tradition he has established.

The UNM Lobo — a sculpture by John Tatschl



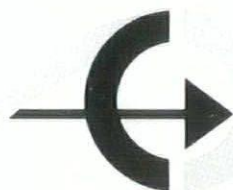


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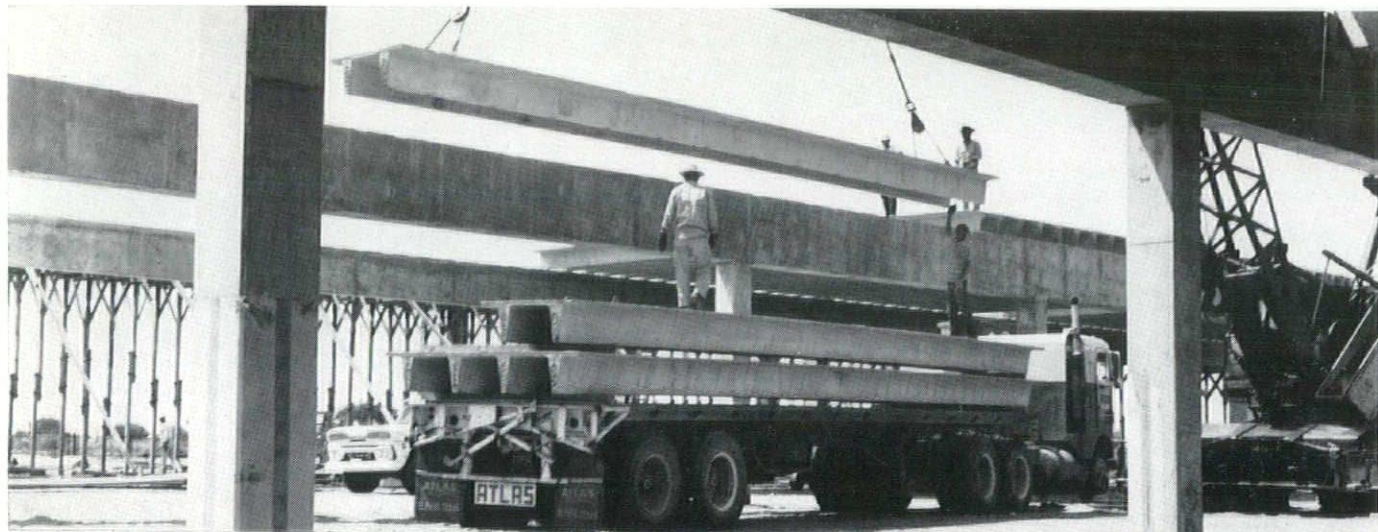
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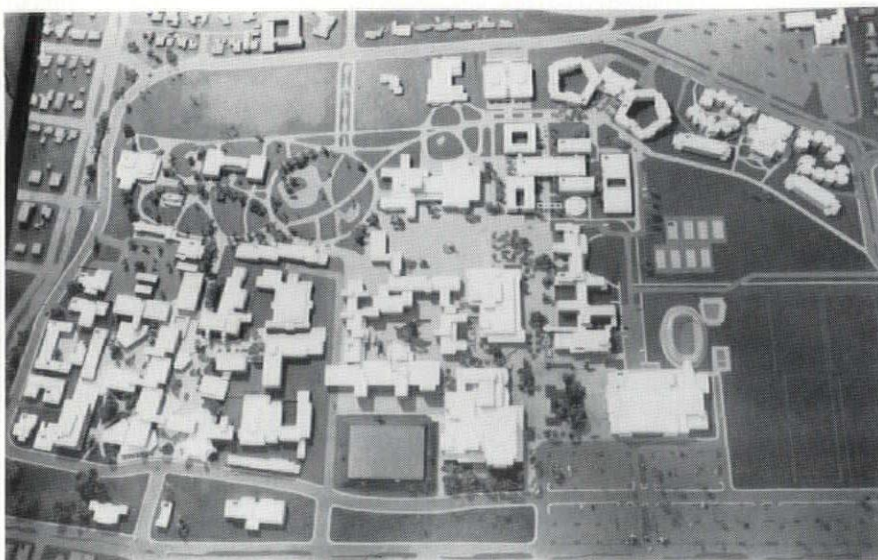
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to report on campus planning and building construction at the University of New Mexico, which has taken place since John Carl Warnecke and Associates presented their General Development Plan to the Regents of the University in 1959, and to add more historical background to what has been previously published.

At least three articles were published in *New Mexico Architecture* after 1959 which gave critical reviews of the plan. It is interesting to note with the passing of time the validity of these appraisals.

Campus landscape and development has not kept pace with the construction of buildings, primarily because of insufficient funds to do both. In the last few projects there have been funds allocated for site development adjacent to the building, but only one significant landscape project has been funded and constructed which was not related to a specific building: the mall area north and east of the New Mexico Union. This project has made a great impact on the appearance of the campus, and it is hoped that funds can be found in the future to expand it and to develop other presently "open" spaces.

Model of the Central Campus—1970-80

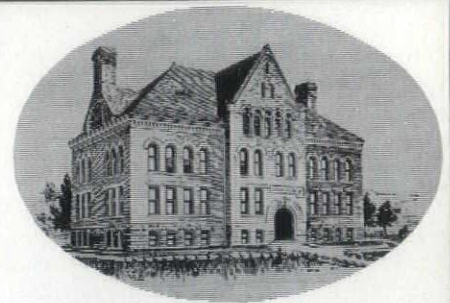


As there is an infilling of spaces when new buildings are built and wings added to existing ones, it is planned to make the remaining patios and plazas as beautiful and interesting as possible, scaled to the human user.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The University of New Mexico was established by act of the Territorial Legislature in February, 1889. The first classes were offered in a building rented from the Albuquerque Academy while the construction of the first University building was in progress. This building, Hodgkin Hall, still in use, was occupied by the Preparatory and Normal Departments in the summer of 1892. In 1894 the first class of six students received baccalaureate degrees, and the University began its gradual development of degree programs.

The first serious campus planning began with the appointment of Dr. William George Tight as president in 1901. He began immediately to plan for a large increase in enrollment, even though there were less than 100 students on campus at that time. When underground water was located in sufficient quantity, he embarked on a tree planting program which still



**Its History and
Its Expansion—**

enhances the campus. His greatest contribution, however, was the establishment of the regional style of architecture, even to the remodeling of Hodgkin Hall, which has provided a unity to the campus found on few others. His interest in the physical aspects of the campus was reflected in the plan published in *The Mirage* for 1908.

In 1914 or 1915 the architectural firm of Griffin and Byrne of Chicago was retained to develop a plan for the campus and to do two buildings. Walter Burley Griffin was a graduate of the University of Illinois in 1899; he joined Frank Lloyd Wright's office in Oak Park in 1900 and remained with him until 1905, at which time he started his own practice. In 1913 he won an international competition for the design of Canberra, Australia, and from then until 1916 spent much of his time in winding up his affairs and getting an office started in Sydney. Some of the design for the University campus was done in the Sydney office. A letter to the President of the Regents in 1915 summed up his ideas: "... the general scheme is a compact, continuous pueblo to afford a maximum of shelter, convenience, and coziness. The whole group is low-lying with economical plain masses, ... and all dominated by a lofty pyramidal central structure and rendered attractive by a wide variation of correlated courts and axial vistas ... " All that has been found of this plan are two vertical sections and some correspondence. The old Chemistry Building was apparently designed by Byrne

alone and does not reflect much of the preliminary design by Griffin.^{1 2}

In the period following World War I several buildings were built, including Sara Reynolds Hall, Carlisle Gym, the "Fine Arts Addition" to Hadley Hall, the old Library building, etc. Campus plans dated 1922, 1928, and 1938 are "maps" showing buildings and streets as they were at the time with no projection for the future. Buildings were located facing existing streets and were confined in the area north of Central, west of University, south of Las Lomas, and only the President's house, Zimmerman Library, and the present Infirmary were located on the east side of Yale as late as World War II. The apparent lack of planning is confirmed by statements from people who were on the campus at the time.

In 1946 there were approximately 2,000 students. The influx of war veterans necessitated the acquisition of many barracks buildings (of which only five are still in use) and the construction of several new buildings. From 1946 until 1955 the firm of Meem, Zehner, and Holien made many studies of campus plans, which culminated in the 1955 "Meem Plan" which has been the real basis for all later planning. This plan was developed with a total of 12,000 to 15,000 students in mind. The features of the plan which have present-day validity are:

1. The establishment of "building groups" such as engineering and science, academic, fine arts, student activities, etc. Almost without exception these groups still exist as proposed at that time.

2. The location of the main parking areas on the periphery of the campus, principally along Central Avenue.

3. The location of the intramural

¹ H. Allen Brooks, Jr., "The Old Chemistry Building at the University of New Mexico," *NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE*, Vol. 2, Nos. 7 and 8, July-August 1960.

² James Birrell, WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN, *University of Queensland Press, Brisbane, Queensland, 1964.*

playing fields between the gymnasium and the dormitory area.

This plan had hardly been presented when the University administration realized that instead of planning for 15,000 students they must prepare to accommodate 25,000, and certainly sooner than had been considered before. In 1958 the firm of John Carl Warnecke and Associates was employed to prepare a General Development Plan based on higher enrollment projections and in consideration of the changing role of the University in the pattern of higher education in New Mexico. Lawrence Lackey, a graduate of the University of New Mexico, and Alfred W. Baxter, Jr., made the on-site studies and prepared the plan within the Warnecke organization.

This plan has received coverage in previous issues of *New Mexico Architecture*. The first article, written by Bainbridge Bunting, appeared in the July - August 1961 issue. It was a factual presentation of the General Development Plan as had been presented to the Regents a few months previously. There followed other articles which praised, condemned, and questioned the philosophy of the plan.³

In the introduction to the General Development Plan, the planners stated:

"The Plan is predicated upon academic expectations and programs related to local and regional needs. It proposes ultimate and proximate goals starting with the resources of the existing campus. It is general and flexible. Elements can be altered without changing completely the basic organization and structure.

"The concept of continuous planning is the only realistic approach to the intricate problems of campus development. Revis-

ions to the General Development Plan will be required by time and changing circumstances, and, ultimately, the accumulation of major and minor changes should be incorporated in a new statement. But, the Plan, if effectively used and periodically revised on the basis of continuing institutional studies and academic projections, should serve as a valuable development guide well beyond the foreseeable future."

CENTRAL CAMPUS

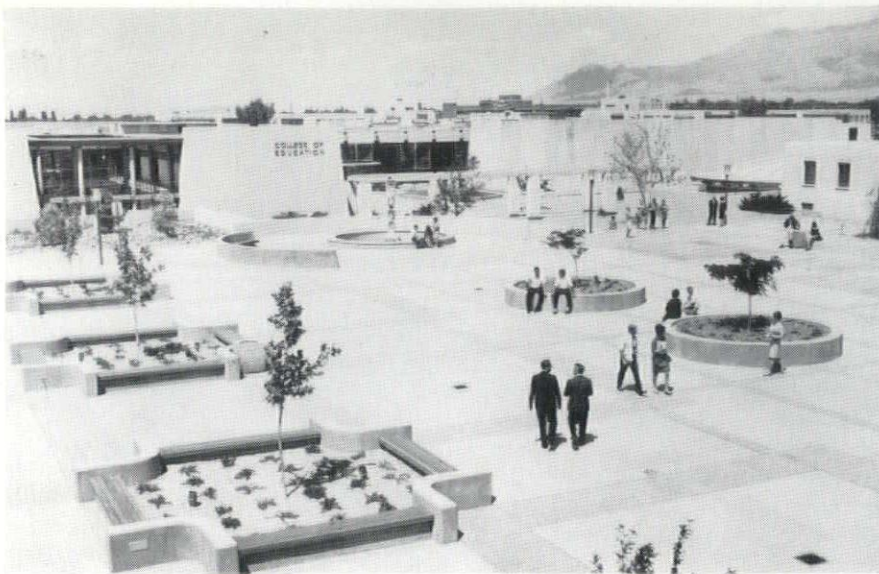
The first effort by the administration at continuing the planning was to engage the firm of Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams, Landscape Architects, to prepare a landscape plan of the Central Campus, with emphasis on certain areas which might be developed first. The work by Garrett Eckbo and his associates has been an uninterrupted effort, and the first of his designs, not directly related to a building project, to be completed is the landscaped mall to the north and east of the New Mexico Union, finished in 1965.

The "Warnecke" plan took most of the valid features of the 1955 "Meem" plan and carried them further, but made a very significant modification by eliminating all through streets and creating a loop road around the perimeter of the campus. For the first time consideration was given to the planning of the North and South Campuses, and how they would relate to the Central Campus. Buildings were projected to enclose or semi-enclose courts and patios varying in size and character, most of which would be developed around a focal small pool or fountain. The existing Yale Boulevard was to be a long, rather formal lagoon with a round reflecting pool centered on the west entrance to the library. This would be a "park-like area" in which buildings would be generously spaced. The only "urban area" of consequence was between the Union and Mesa Vista Dormitory and a portion of the old Zimmerman Field west of the Union. The planners suggested that most landscaping be confined to the

³ John Udy, "A Plan for UNM — A Critical Appraisal," *NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE*, January-February, 1962.

³ Jose Luis Yguado, "A Plan for UNM — A Critical Appraisal," *NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE*, March-April, 1962.

³ "A Conversation with Allan Temko," *NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE*, November-December, 1964.



Landscape planning by Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams

"green area" mentioned above and the cultivated patios. "The external areas around the buildings would, generally, be landscaped with desert plantings, rocks, gravel and sand in the manner of the surrounding mesas."

The parking problem was almost ignored, and the only solution offered was too expensive to be realistic. The Meem plan had begun the suggestion of peripheral parking with large lots located along Central Avenue east of Yale Park. The Warnecke plan estimated a total need of 7,000 to 8,000 parking spaces when the enrollment has reached 25,000. Since some 50 acres of surface parking lots would be required to fill this need, they suggested most of it be placed underground close to the main campus entrances with the main concentration under the playing fields east of Johnson Gymnasium. However, in their plan they did insert small parking lots, generally surrounded by walls or landscaping, close in to most major buildings. The "Eckbo" landscape plan eliminated most of these lots, but did retain the large lots on Central Avenue. Since the University was in no position to spend the \$4,000 to \$5,000 per parking space that underground parking structures would cost (a total of some \$25 to \$30 million for 6,000 spaces even over a span of years), the parking

problem was left to be solved by others.

The best feature of the Warnecke plan, the loop road system, has been fully accepted, implemented and modified to make it more effective than originally planned. They suggested retaining Terrace Avenue and using it as the western portion of the loop, but off-campus pressures have changed this thinking. The City of Albuquerque has begun planning the widening of University Boulevard into a divided four-lane arterial from the present terminus at Hazeldine SE to Lomas NE. This alignment will allow the University to acquire the present street from Central to Las Lomas and incorporate it into the loop road system, thus allowing the use of several acres of land on the interior of the campus otherwise required for the street. A large portion of the loop road has been completed on the northeast, east, and south parts of the campus.

The suggestion for the use of "desert planting" has not been widely used in the Eckbo landscaping. This idea was questioned by Jose Luis Yguado in a criticism of the plan in the March-April 1962 issue of NMA. He stated, "The consultant suggests 'desert planting' for the large open expanse of the campus." I feel that we should have planting and that it should be of a type that is of fairly low main-

tenance. However, the campus is not a desert. It is in the center of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area . . . Even now, a distant view of the city is dominated by the abundance of trees which already exist in the city — for it is in a river valley and not a desert." The demand has been for shade and grass, where possible. The use of native trees such as cottonwood and willow has been supplemented with other shade trees that have proven their hardiness in this climate — such as mountain ash, sycamore, locust, and fruitless mulberry. Pines have been used for accent, but they are hard to transplant and when they do survive have a limited lifespan. Many of the pines planted in the early 1900's are dying because, some believe, they were never able to develop the root structure necessary to maintain a full-grown tree. Boulders from the nearby mountains have been used sparingly, but effectively, particularly in the Education Complex and the parking lots. Native plants, such as chamisa, cactus, and yucca, have been planted in beds fronting on Central Avenue and west of Johnson Gymnasium.

Because of the enormous amount of foot traffic south of the Library, between it, the classrooms to the west, and the Union to the east, it has not been feasible to develop grassed areas there as suggested in the Warnecke and Eckbo plans. Instead, present plans call for a large paved mall with raised planters, large shade trees, and small protected grass plots.

The development of the Central Campus plan, the up-dating of the campus model, and initial programming for several of the new buildings has been the assignment of Robert B. Riley of the University Architect's office. (See photo of model—Page 13)

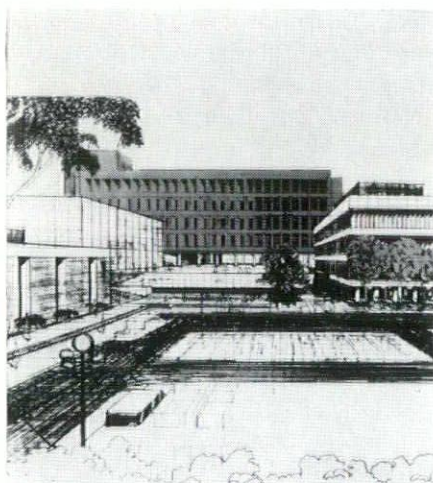
NORTH CAMPUS

Many things have occurred which have affected the planning of the North Campus since the Warnecke Plan was prepared.

In 1958-59 the creation of a School of Medicine had been dis-

cussed, but no firm commitment had been made to planning. Shortly thereafter a Dean was selected, and programming began immediately on a Basic Medical Sciences Building. Additional land was acquired north of the Bernalillo County Medical Center, and some existing buildings were bought and remodeled to become part of the facilities needed to house the first classes of students.

Land was purchased or leased on the east side of University Boulevard to extend the University's holdings almost from Central Avenue to Indian School Road. This land is separated from the rest of the North Campus by a very formidable flood control ditch now under construction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Metropolitan Flood Control Authority. This ditch right-of-way is about 150 feet wide and will be bridged at only three points from Stanford northwestward.



Future North Campus development with Basic Medical Sciences Building in the background.

In the meantime, the Basic Medical Sciences Bldg., was sited facing Stanford Boulevard NE, north of Bernalillo County Medical Center, and construction began in 1965. The county leased some land north of the Medical Center facing on Marble NE, and is constructing a Mental Health-Mental Retardation facility to be operated by the Department of Psychiatry. In cooperation with the School of Medi-

cine, the Bernalillo County Medical Center board obtained a grant of some \$4 million to match a county bond issue of \$2 million for a major addition to the existing hospital. This addition necessitated the closing of Stanford between Marble and Lomas, and permission was granted by the Albuquerque City Commission.

The Corps of Engineers agreed to cover a maximum of 700 feet of the flood control ditch beginning at Stanford and Lomas to allow parking on top. The Central Campus utility tunnel system was extended under Lomas and carried to the Basic Medical Sciences and Physics Buildings. A major addition, unfortunately a one-story addition, was made to the Physics Building, which used up much valuable space on an already restricted site.

The School of Law is a self-contained unit with all the curriculum taught in its own building, a fully graduate student body, and a very strong relation to the public and the legal profession of the state. When a site was being sought for their new facility, consideration was given to moving it to the periphery of the Central Campus, or detaching it completely. It was decided after much deliberation to locate it on a site considerably north of the Basic Medical Sciences Building on the west side of Stanford Boulevard, where there would be room for expansion, sufficient parking, and ease of access for the public. This building will be the northern terminus of the North Campus Mall, which will be west of the present medical buildings running north and south.

When studies were made of the needs of the Department of Physical Plant, it became immediately apparent that more space was needed for that Department than the Warnecke Plan allowed, and impetus was given to the land acquisition on University Boulevard. A portion of this land on University Boulevard was allocated to a new studio building for educational television to be built jointly with the Albuquerque Public Schools.

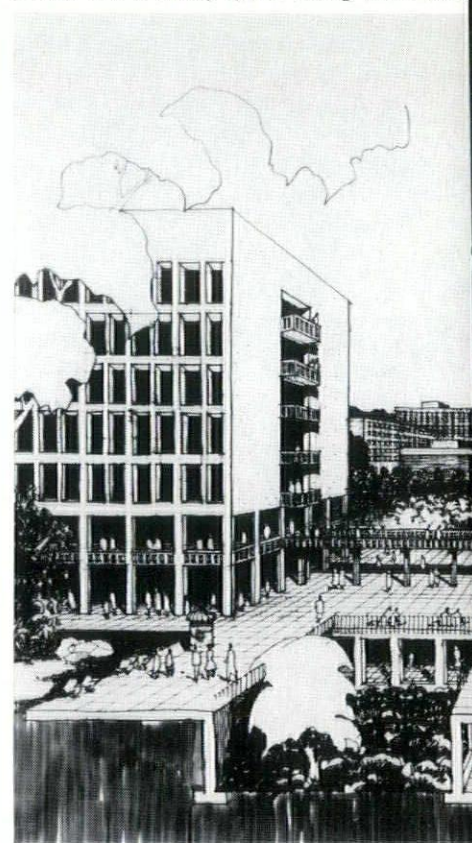
The Veterans' Administration has expressed some interest in locating a new hospital on the Medical Campus, whenever it might be authorized. If this materializes, it represents a commitment of many acres of land. These are a few of the forces which were or are now affecting planning on the North Campus.

North Campus planning has been carried on by Professor Don Schlegel, newly appointed Acting Chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of New Mexico. Professor Schlegel presented the planning methods and goals for the North Campus in a very interesting article in the March - April 1967 issue of NMA. It is anticipated that a formal presentation of the plan can be made within the next few months.

SOUTH CAMPUS

The development of the South Campus has deviated from the Warnecke scheme in many ways, because there was not too much

The North Campus—a great urban space with a wide pedestrian course and a utility spine. Along this connection



definition of purpose from the administration at that time. When the Development Plan was presented, there was no University-owned land west of University Boulevard. The southwest corner of the intersection of University and Cambridge was city-owned and was not acquired by the University. Since then large tracts of land have been purchased west of University on both sides of Stadium Boulevard.

The Warnecke planners suggested that the South Campus have areas devoted to:

1. Married student housing
2. A baseball field
3. A football stadium
4. Fraternity housing
5. Practice fields
6. Parking

What has actually happened is that certain areas have been committed to the following:

1. A baseball field for the University
2. An all-purpose athletic stadium for the City

3. A football stadium
4. Practice fields
5. A research park
6. Auxiliary buildings for the Technical-Vocational Institute
7. A basketball arena
8. A building for the Department of Athletics
9. Parking

A project to provide housing for married students was carried through the working drawing stage and made ready for bidding several years ago. The real estate situation had changed so much during development of the project that by that time there was no shortage of medium and low-cost apartments in the city, and the University withdrew the project. Since that time a large low-rent housing development has been built on Yale Boulevard SE, which has a high percentage of University married couples living in it.

Almost two years of effort went into trying to develop a fraternity housing project that would be economically feasible. The high cost of developing the site and erecting the buildings put it beyond the reach of most of the fraternities. In the interim, the Albuquerque Public Schools were developing the Technical-Vocational Institute nearby and acquired the land for some auxiliary structures.

The city passed a bond issue recently to erect a multi-purpose athletic facility that would primarily accommodate baseball, but also football. The Regents agreed to their use of the land on the northeast corner of University and Stadium with a joint use agreement on parking lots.

After the land was acquired on the west side of University, a plan was developed to place a 14,500-seat basketball arena on the southwest corner of University and Stadium and a baseball field for the exclusive use of the University south of it.

On the northwest corner of this intersection a large area was set aside for a Research Park. The first occupant, the Dikewood Corporation, erected a building in

1966. Shortly thereafter, the United States Forest Service acquired a site for a laboratory building, but this project has been delayed for lack of funds. The E G & G Corporation leased a site in 1967, and a \$1.5 million building is presently under construction. There is a large additional area between this initial development and the Interstate Highway for further expansion.

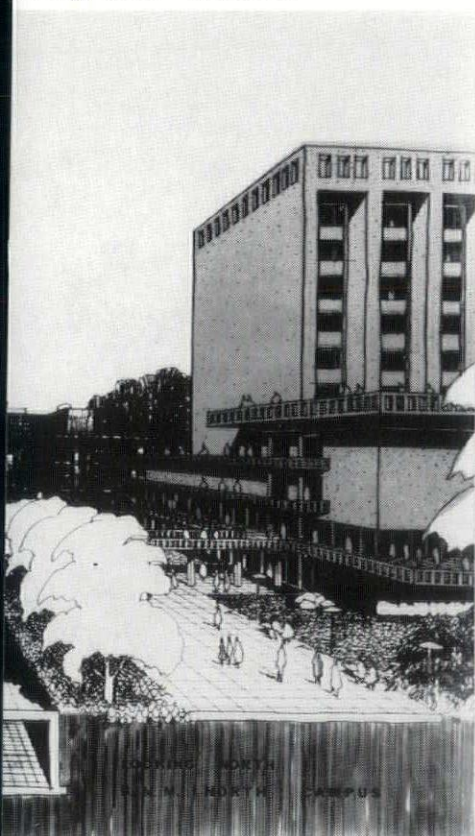
Athletic fields were started south of the football stadium instead of north across Stadium Boulevard as planned because of the inherent danger in having the athletes cross a busy street to get from the fields to the locker rooms at the Stadium. Plans are now being prepared for a building for the Department of Athletics, to be located south of the football stadium, which will house all of the intercollegiate athletic facilities now located in Johnson Gymnasium, allowing that vacated space to be used by the Department of Physical Education for instructional purposes.

Since the completion of the Warnecke Plan, the University has constructed a new golf course about a mile south of the football stadium. The architect for the Club House was selected through an AIA sponsored competition. The results of this competition were reported in the July-August, 1965, issue of NMA. This development has created a beautifully planned, green course, oriented to the magnificent vistas of valley and mountains, out of an otherwise barren, unused area.

PRESENT CAMPUS PLANNING

An article by John Udy appeared in the January-February, 1962, issue of NMA, entitled "A Plan for UNM—A Critical Appraisal." In this article the author criticized the Warnecke plan for its lack of human scale in the outdoor spaces, the plazas and patios, and its disregard of the influence of the Spanish garden design tradition. He showed the distances between buildings on a sketch map and compared the average of 250' with the 140' width of the Garden of

between the buildings over a pedestrian concourse will be constructed.



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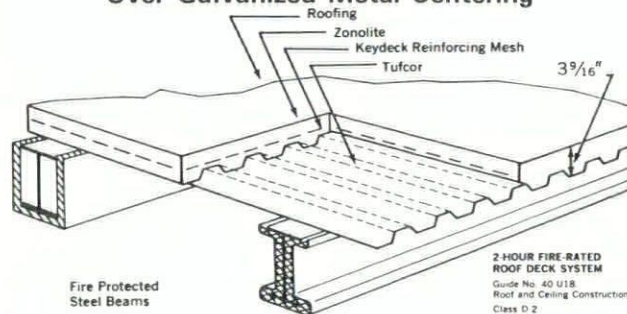
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Myrtles of the Alhambra. This same criticism has been voiced by many architects and planners who have visited the campus. When definitive studies were begun a year or so ago on the Zimmerman Field area, which is to be developed into a space for various departments of the College of Arts and Sciences (the Humanities), it became more and more apparent that this was almost too big a space to be contained architecturally with rather low buildings and still keep an urban feeling. Further planning led to a decision to try to develop the area bounded on the north by the Library and the College of Education, on the east by Mesa Vista Dormitory, and on the south by the New Mexico Union and future buildings, into the dominant urban area of the campus. The Zimmerman Field area would be planned for a much denser final development, with building increments based in size on the projected flow of funds, surrounding smaller courts and patios scaled to human use, open on the lower (ground) level to allow free movement of pedestrians through the complex. There will be at least one full floor below grade and possibly two, to accommodate the more specialized areas.

The southwest part of the campus, the science-engineering area, has been planned to allow the maximum reasonable concentration of buildings planned on a module to be built in increments of about \$2.5 million. These increments are based on the flow of money for individual projects at the present time. The module can be varied to accommodate escalation of building unit prices, or a change in available funds.

Previous campus plans have done little to come to grips with the total parking problems, other than to offer exotic schemes which are not economically feasible. The University of New Mexico has never charged for parking and is one of the few major universities that does not. Parking on the surface, be it on lots or streets, is not in such short supply that faculty, students, or staff would be willing

to pay for parking spaces in the amount necessary to amortize the cost of parking structures. Therefore, for some time to come, surface parking will have to be used to accommodate demand. Studies of the parking problem are under way and will be completed this summer. The closing of Yale through the campus last year demonstrated how much more safety and freedom the campus pedestrian enjoys with the absence of the automobile in the center of the campus. But there are still some critics who demand parking space immediately adjacent to the building they office or work in, and there are students who want all the playing fields converted to parking, and all streets reopened. A positive statement was made in the Warnecke plan: "The *core* of the campus would become a pedestrian preserve. Existing through streets would be removed. Other existing streets would be converted to pleasant pedestrian ways, varying in scale and design. Within the academic areas, some of the walks would be broad enough to provide controlled access to buildings for service and emergency vehicles." The word "core" is in italic to emphasize that this is what is meant, and not that automobiles would be banned from all of the Central Campus, as has been rumored.

One of the more interesting aspects of the parking problems is how to make fuller use of the several thousand paved parking spaces on the South Campus which are used at most a few times each year. Today it is very doubtful the students would ride a shuttle bus, no matter how fast and inexpensive the service, when as many spaces for parking are available on or near the Central Campus as at present.

PRESENT PLANNING PROBLEMS

The planning problems on the University campus are many and varied, and new ones are appearing all the time. Some of the most pressing of them are:

1. To develop a comprehensive parking program which will take into account future total

need, matched to a program for implementation on an incremental basis.

2. To provide more interesting outdoor spaces for the interface of students and faculty, scaled to the human need, be it the large urban space for large gatherings and major circulation, or the sheltered patio with shade and seating for a few.

3. Disperse and expand student service facilities to create study areas, snack bars, relaxation space, etc., into various parts of the campus to reduce the pressure on the central Union building. These facilities should be more tailored to the needs of the commuting student than they have been in the past, since these represent the bulk of the student body.

4. As the campus expands and circulation distances become longer, a pleasant walking environment must be created with comfortable walks, shade trees, interesting vistas, all well-lighted for night time use as well.

5. Careful planning of new projects should allow for the minimum disruption of campus life when new building projects are under construction. Confined construction yards are going to make more problems for the builders, but the aim is to have the campus look "complete" with each new project, and have the untidiness of construction hidden as much as possible.

6. The architectural unity which has been achieved on the Central Campus must be maintained by the tasteful use of color, material, and form. Future construction on the North and South Campuses must also be designed to achieve this same feeling, but not necessarily identical to the Central Campus.

These are just a few of the aims of present planning. All of these must be done with extremely limited budgets and over long periods of time—so long that it is very difficult for a student with a normal campus life of four or five years to see that anything consequential

Continued — Page 22

SALUTE

We the following, members of the construction industry, salute the University of New Mexico, its President, Regents and participating Faculty, for their untiring efforts and accomplishments at the University as told in this issue of N.M.A.

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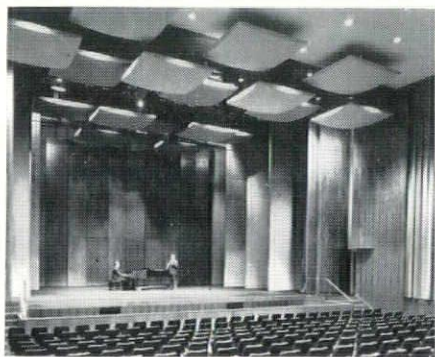
Laboratory Equipment
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has been done. But it is refreshing to talk to some of the newer students who don't remember the old street with the chuck holes that only a few years ago ran between the Union and Mesa Vista — they think the mall has always been there.

CONSTRUCTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

The College of Education buildings at the University of New Mexico, designed by Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Fairburn (see *NMA*, May 1963) were completed in late 1962, and since that time fifteen major projects have been built or are now under construction. Most of these have not been reviewed in *NMA*, so we will try to summarize briefly the development of the building program, including information on projects which are now in the planning stage.

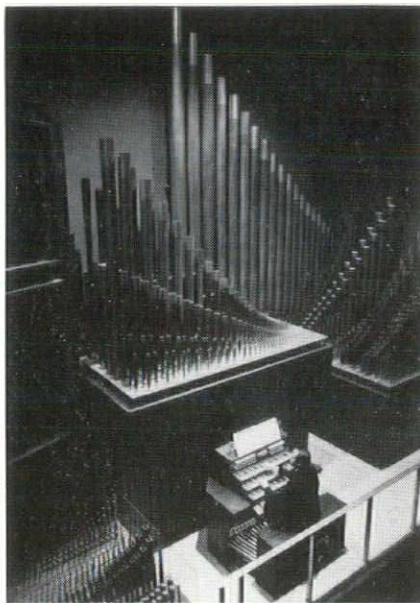
These projects represent total construction contracts in excess of \$23,000,000. Four buildings, two on the North Campus and two in the UNM Research Park, are being erected by off-campus interests, but are related to the University function and represent investments of over \$9,000,000. University projects in the planning, programming, or bidding stage number eleven at the moment and will total about \$11,500,000 construction cost.



Recital Hall

MUSIC BUILDING

The first large project completed after the College of Education was the Music Building. Phase I of the Fine Arts Center, which was occupied in the fall of 1963. This building provided offices for the Dean of the College of Fine Arts, the ad-



Pipe organ recently installed in the recital hall by Holtkamp Organ Co.

ministrative offices for the Music Department, the Fine Arts Gallery, the Fine Arts Library, a recital hall seating about 300, faculty studios, practice rooms, classrooms, a recording studio, and a lobby to accommodate the future Concert Hall and Drama Building. It was designed in a modified pueblo style with integral colored stucco walls and exposed concrete beams, columns and trim.

The Fine Arts Gallery is a two-level exhibition hall designed with the utmost flexibility in mind. An open grid ceiling allows for unlimited arrangements of lighting fixtures, and wall panels can slide along ceiling supported tracks, anchored in place for exhibition use or stored in a "garage" when not needed. Vaults for storage of art objects are located on the lower floor.

CONCERT HALL

The second phase of the Fine Arts Center, Popejoy Hall, a concert hall seating 2100 people, was bid in December, 1964, and completed in October, 1966. This building was attached to the south side of the Music Building and makes joint use with it of the lobby constructed in the first phase. The large, handsomely designed auditorium has a fully carpeted interior, upholstered seats, bush-hammered concrete side walls, and

a ceiling of geometric metal clouds which are adjustable to correct for sound diffusion in the auditorium. There is a full working stage with a movable orchestra shell, which provides the proper sound enclosure for a symphony orchestra. The subdued colors of the auditorium and the proscenium arch emphasize the beauty of the gold-colored curtain, and when it is open, the action on stage. The perfection of the acoustics has been acclaimed by performers such as Sir John Barbirolli of the Houston Symphony and Eugene Ormandy of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Hall has had a great influence on the cultural life of the campus, of Albuquerque, and of the entire state.

Architects:

Holien and Buckley
Structural Engineer:

Fred Fricke
Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers:

Carl Albach
Acoustical Consultants:

Bolt, Beranek and Newman
Theater Consultant:

George Izenour
General Contractor:

Lembke Construction Co., Inc.

PHYSICS BUILDING ADDITION

A 46,000-square foot addition was made to the Physics Building on the North Campus in 1964-65 to provide space for research and graduate laboratories; new offices for the faculty; wood, metal and plastics shops; electronic shop; glass blowing room; dark rooms, etc. Essentially a one-story addition with a partial basement, it is steel frame construction with masonry panel walls and stucco exterior, windowless except for the faculty offices on the north side.

Architects: Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl

General Contractor:

George A. Rutherford, Inc.

Following occupancy of the new building, the existing building was remodeled and air conditioned to bring it up to present day requirements for laboratories.

1964 DORMITORIES

Two dormitories, Alvarado and Santa Ana, designed for 180 students each and patterned after Onate and Santa Clara Halls, built earlier, were started in 1964 and completed in September, 1965. Both buildings have three floors and a basement with the upper floors containing bedrooms around the periphery, a double corridor system around central core of service elements, baths and toilets, and a large study room located at the end of the floor. Lounge and recreation rooms are in the basement. These units were designed as part of a future complex which will provide dining facilities and more social areas.

Architects:

William W. Ellison and
Associates

Structural Engineer:

Randy Holt

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineer:

Dean Powell

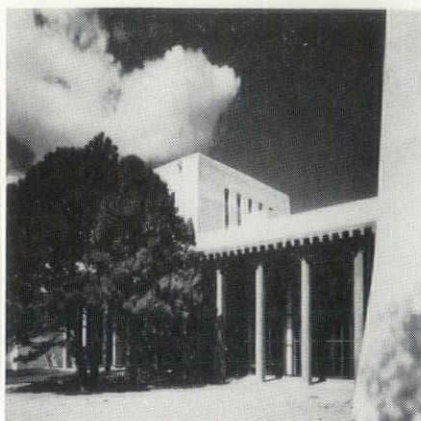
General Contractor:

K. L. House Construction
Company

ADDITION TO ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY

Programming for an addition to Zimmerman Library to provide stack space for 400,000 volumes was started in 1963. However, due to the complexity of the program and some funding problems, the building was not bid until December 1964. The facility was occupied in the summer of 1966.

The photograph shows the main entrance on the south side of the new building which is also the connecting link from the old building. The architects were faced with a very difficult design problem in trying to attach this addition to probably the best of the John Meem buildings, and were criticized by some for their approach (see NMA, November - December 1964, p. 15). The building is so planned that a second addition of approximately the same stack capacity can be added on the east side. Decorative panels on



New entrance portal —
Zimmerman Library addition

the east balcony cover extensions of the floor and roof beams for this addition.

Besides the stack space, a new Technical Services area was included, as well as offices for the library staff. The existing building was remodeled to provide more space for the Rare Book Collections, a reading room for blind students, general reading rooms, and a room to house the Clinton P. Anderson Collection.

One of the most interesting features of the new building is the high - frequency lighting - system, which is one of the first installations in a library of the 3,000-cycle system developed by General Electric Corporation. Solid state "invertors" change the regular 60-cycle power to 3,000 cycles fed to

fluorescent fixtures with a special ballast. The system gives clear, glareless light, free from the flicker commonly associated with regular 60-cycle installations. The ballasts dissipate only 1 watt of energy and this factor, with others, reduces the heat gain from the lighting fixtures, thus lessening the air conditioning load.

Architectural, Structural and Mechanical work:

Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory
and Pearl

Electrical Engineers:

Uhl and Lopez

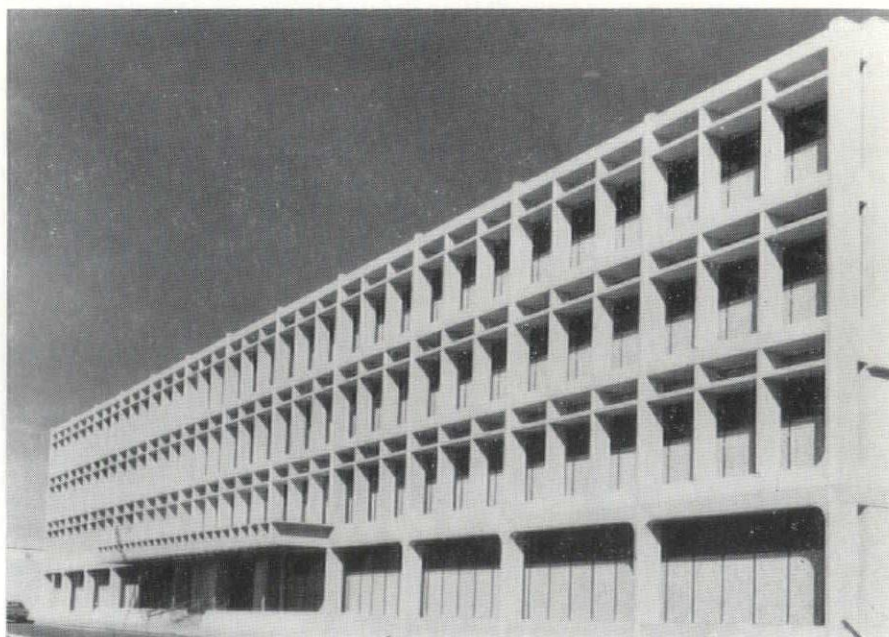
General Contractor:

Lembke Construction Company,
Inc.

BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING

The first permanent building for the School of Medicine, the Basic Medical Sciences Bldg., was completed and occupied in Sept., 1967. This culminated five years of planning, programming, and construction of the largest single building yet built on the UNM campus. It has over 175,000 gross square feet on four floors and a basement, and is so designed that a fifth floor can be added. Situated north of the Bernalillo County Hospital and west of Stanford Boulevard, it is accessible on grade from a parking

Basic Medical Sciences Building — North Campus



lot at ground floor level on the west side and the first floor on the east.

The building is designed to provide teaching space for the "basic sciences": Anatomy, Pharmacology, Microbiology, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology — and research laboratories for the faculty and graduate students. The laboratories are mostly confined to the central core, which has corridors on both sides and a 10' wide utility chase down the middle and rising through the building from basement to penthouse. The offices and a few smaller labs are on the exterior walls of the building. The central utility corridor is fast proving its efficiency in providing ease of maintenance and modification to the mechanical and electrical systems.

In addition to the laboratories and offices, there are studios for Medical Illustration, closed circuit television, large animal quarters, student lounges and study areas, and administrative offices for the School.

Because of the unstable nature of the soil on the site, the building is supported on a raft slab foundation three feet in depth which contains over 3,000 yards of concrete and was poured in one continuous 40-hour pour. The structure is a concrete frame with pan joist floors, and exterior walls of prefabricated curtain wall panels protected by a sun shade of precast concrete.

The interior walls are in most part concrete block covered with epoxy coatings or painted. Epoxy-terrazzo floors are used in most of the public areas and epoxy flooring in labs and animal quarters. The building contains 14 environment chambers capable of maintaining selected temperatures and humidity for various types of experiments. The building itself is completely air-conditioned with steam and chilled water supplied from the main power plant on the Central Campus through a tunnel under Lomas Boulevard and the Flood Control Ditch.

The Basic Sciences Building has been described by officials of the

National Institutes of Health, who participated in the construction costs, as the most economical and best of any building of this type they have been party to.

Architects:

W.C. Kruger and Associates

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineers:

Uhl and Lopez

Building Programmer:

Lester Gorsline and Associates

General Contractor:

Lembke Construction Company, Inc.

CORNELL MALL

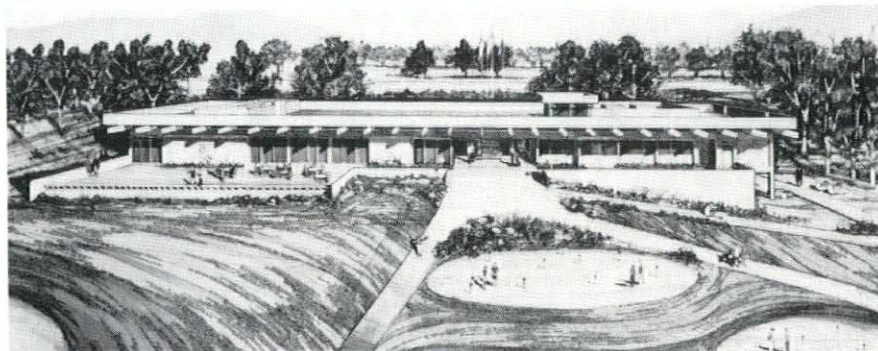
What remained of Cornell Street east of the New Mexico Union was removed in early 1966 to make way for the first complete landscape project on the UNM campus.



Kiosk

The area east and north of the Union was converted into a paved mall with raised planters, seats, interesting lighting, and kiosks on which the students can post anything that comes to mind. This project connected directly with what had already been done in the College of Education, and has since been completed on the south with the Student Health Center. More than anything else, this has set the example for the urban environment sought on the campus.

Golf Clubhouse



The next phase will continue the mall west to Yale Boulevard. (See photo—page 15)

Architects: Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl

Landscape Architects: Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams

General Contractor:

Hesselden Construction Company

GOLF COURSE AND CLUB HOUSE

In the spring of 1965 a competition was held for the design of a Club House for the new UNM Golf Course located on the South Campus. John Reed of Albuquerque presented the winning design selected from over 20 entries, (NMA July - August, 1965). The building was constructed with only a few modifications to the original design and completed in December, 1966. It received an Honor Award from the Albuquerque Chapter, AIA, in 1967 (NMA May-June, 1968).

Architect: John Reed

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineer:

Dean Powell

General Contractor:

Weaver Construction Company

BASKETBALL ARENA

The University Arena, First Honor Award, Albuquerque Chapter, AIA, 1967 (NMA, May - June 1967), has been described at length in several publications and has received wide acclaim as one of the best, most economical solutions to the problem of providing maxi-

mum seating for basketball. The light steel, stressed skin, truss system supported by a concrete frame was erected and the ceiling coated with acoustical material before earth moving equipment began removing the dirt from the seating area. The playing floor, 37 feet below the on-grade concourse, is connected by a ramp to dressing rooms behind and just below grade outside the main arena area. The 15' deep roof truss system provides the return air plenum, spaces for access to lights and speakers, and required no applied roofing material. Mechanical equipment rooms in the four corners supply filtered, heated, or evaporative cooled air to the 14,500 seat auditorium.

The building justified itself when, in its first year of operation, it was second only to the new UCLA facility in total attendance at basketball games in the entire country. Since then, however, it has been used for events ranging from a concert by the Tijuana Brass to commencement exercises for UNM and the public schools.

Architect: Joe Boehning

Structural Engineer:

Eugene Zwayer

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineers:

Uhl and Lopez

Acoustical Consultant:

C. P. Boner

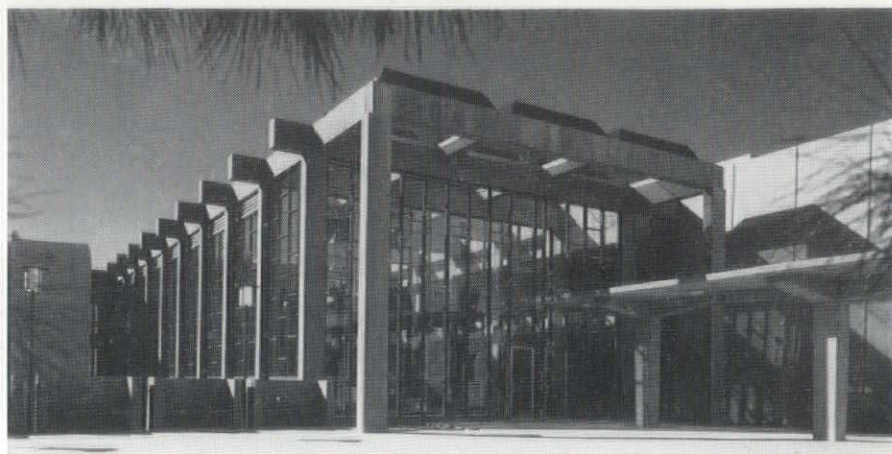
General Contractor:

K. L. House Construction
Company

ARCHITECTURE BUILDING

UNM made a lease-purchase agreement with Bradbury and Stamm, owners of a store building on the southwest corner of Central

The Architectural Department



Biology addition

and Stanford, to remodel it into a building for the Department of Architecture. They engaged George Wright as the architect, and he worked with the Department in developing a program and planning a building to fit their needs. The result is an outstanding example of what can be done in remodeling with imagination and not much money. The roof trusses were raised to provide sufficient height for a large design laboratory and a classroom on the upper floor, while offices and other labs were located on the ground level. A former storage room on the east side was converted into a shop where students learn the use of power tools in making architectural models.

Architect: George Wright and
Associates

Mechanical Engineer:

Ralph Steele

General Contractor:

Bradbury and Stamm

BIOLOGY ADDITION

The program for an addition to the Biology Building did not provide for the unusual approach taken by the architect in the design of the building. He suggested that the main entrance be through a two-story greenhouse, the feature of the building. As the photograph shows, the results were quite spectacular, and this structure has become one of the showplaces of the campus. Under the bronzed plexiglas roof grow exotic plants from all over the world, in different environments

obtained in the various divisions within the greenhouse. The connection to the old Biology Building resulted in a U-shaped building with an enclosed sunken patio between, which has been developed into a botanical garden featuring native desert plants.

The building is designed in the same idiom as the College of Education, with integrally-colored, pre-cast concrete panels attached to a concrete frame, sloped to emulate the battered walls of the more traditional buildings. The exterior wall is spaced 3' from the interior surface and contains within it all the vertical utility services. Alterations to and maintenance of existing systems can be accomplished easily by workmen in this perimeter chase.

The basement level, which opens on grade into the patio, is devoted to the collections: herpetology, ornithology, etc., and related labs. The upper floor contain instructional and research laboratories, faculty office-labs, the departmental offices, and classrooms. An exterior stairway on the west side provides an interesting architectural feature and access to roof decks which can be used for outdoor experiments and animal runs.

Architects:

Flatow, Moore, Bryan, and
Fairburn

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineers:

Uhl and Lopez

General Contractor:

George A. Rutherford, Inc.

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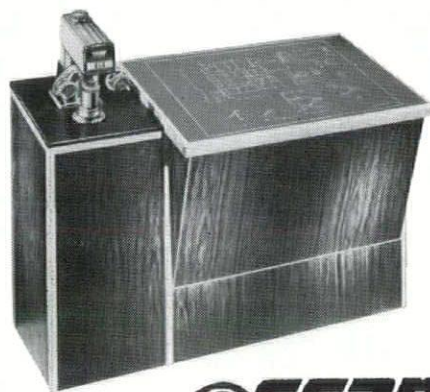
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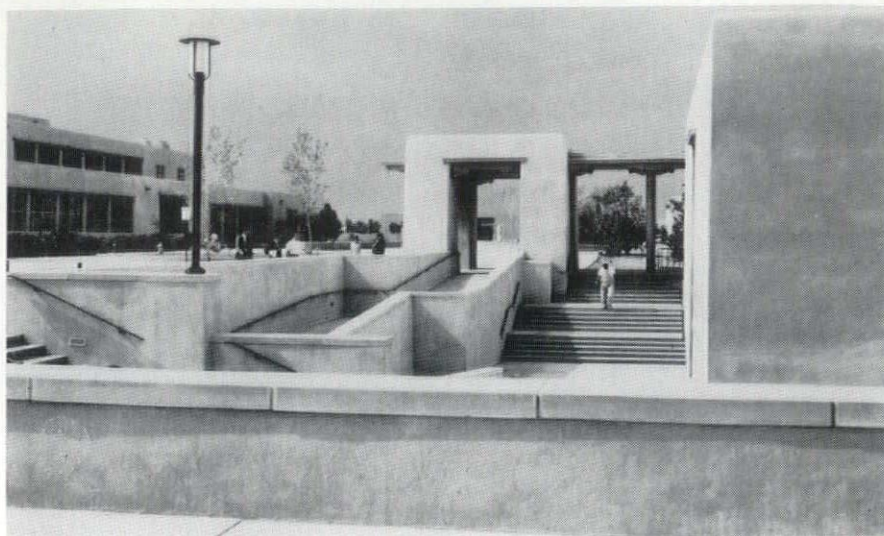
STUDENT HEALTH CENTER AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The Student Health Center and University College Building is a two-story addition to the south end of Mesa Vista Dormitory and contains the Health Service on the upper two floors and the College on the lower. The first floor is below grade, but opens into an extensive sunken plaza surrounded on the west and south by stepped planting beds. Wide steps lead down into it from all sides, and a wide ramp provides wheel-chair access to the plaza. The University College floor contains administrative offices, counseling and testing rooms, a remedial reading room, and vocational library. The corridors are wider than normal in order to accommodate the large crowds of students at registration.

The Student Health Center is entered on grade on the north side by a ramp from Cornell Mall and is connected at this point to the first floor of Mesa Vista, which will ultimately house Student Affairs offices in the south wing. This floor is devoted to diagnostic and treatment areas, X-ray, therapy, a cold clinic, doctors' offices and examining rooms, and administrative offices. The upper floor, the nursing area, has bed space for 35 on the periphery, connected by a double corridor around a central nurses' station and service-utility area. Emergency treatment rooms are provided in the facility, but serious or long-term care patients will be referred to local hospitals.

The building has a concrete frame, pan joist floor system, concrete block walls with integral colored stucco, and is completely air-conditioned for year-round use. Included with this project was the extension of the landscaped mall south to the end of the New Mexico Union. A complete planting plan will be started as soon as possible. Occupancy of the facility is scheduled for July.

Architects: Holien and Buckley
Structural Engineer: Fred Fricke



Wheel-chair ramp and stairs to sunken plaza
Health Center — University College —

Mechanical Engineers:
Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineer:
Carl Albach
General Contractor:
George A. Rutherford, Inc.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The site for the new College of Business Administration and the Bureau of Business Research on Las Lomas between Hokona Dormitory and Bratton Hall (Law) was chosen primarily for ease of access by the many off-campus visitors who will be using the services offered by the College and the Bureau. The architect has designed the structure so that it faces both toward the campus on the south and the street on the north. Entrance is through a beamed-over court running north and south and making two separate buildings

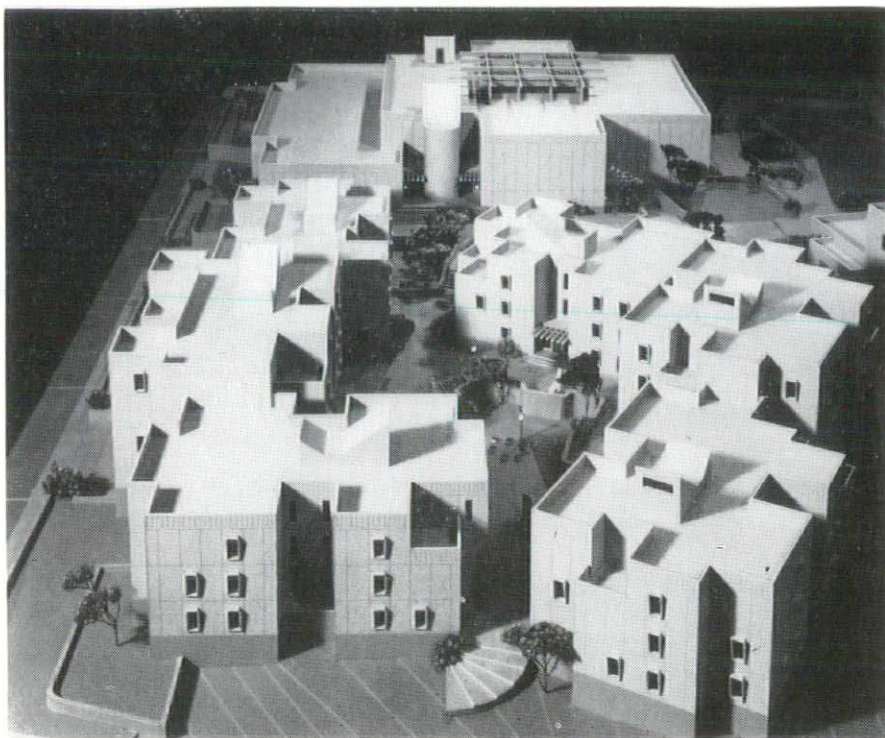
with a crosswalk on the second floor. The external spaces in and around the building are planned to be landscaped as soon as possible following occupancy.

The two-story building contains four arena-type classrooms with complete audio-visual capabilities typing and office practice labs, a library, and a closed-circuit television studio for the College. The upper floor houses the Bureau of Business Research, its offices, work spaces, and library, and the faculty and administrative offices of the College.

The construction is concrete with an exposed column and beam system, concrete block curtain walls, precast concrete "T" floor and roof system, and precast panels used as sun screens on the exterior. The outside surfaces are covered with an applied epoxy base coating, integrally colored.

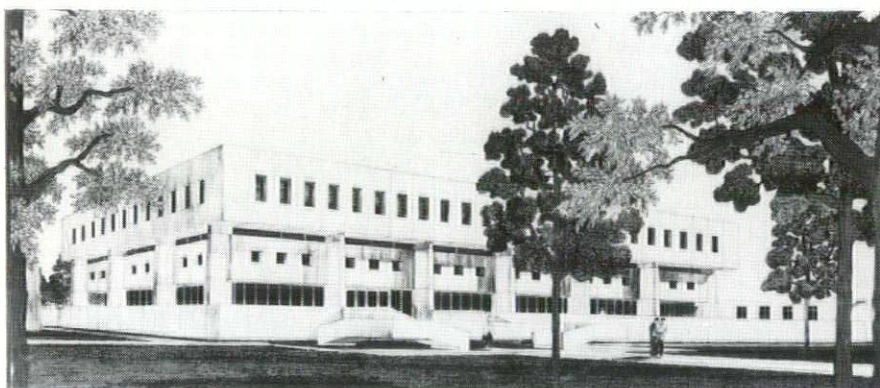
College of Business Administration





New Dormitories — model

Engineering Center —



The interior partitions are mostly vinyl-covered laminated gypsum board on steel studs with a "T" bar lay-in ceiling system. Construction will be completed this summer.

Architect: John Reed
Structural Engineer:
Howard Cottrell
Mechanical Engineers:
Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineer:
Dean Powell
General Contractor:
Lembke Construction
Company, Inc.

ENGINEERING CENTER

The Engineering Center, located at the far southwest corner of the

campus, houses the major research and some instructional labs for all the Departments of the College, including heat transfer, fluid mechanics, vacuum, laser, low temperature labs and a building for the Department of Nuclear Engineering, which is a separate, heavily shielded unit. These facilities are all located on the ground level and can be serviced by truck from University Boulevard. The upper floors provide for administrative and faculty offices, small labs, seminar and reading rooms, and graphics labs.

The building is four stories with the second level reached on grade from the east at the main entrance.

The building makes a very

strong architectural statement, as it is seen from almost all sides. The concrete frame is exposed on the lower floors, and the battered concrete walls have been bush-hammered to give them a warm and rugged feeling. The second level is almost all glass for lighting the offices behind, while the two top floors are covered with precast integrally colored concrete panels, sand-blasted to expose the aggregate. The highest panels have extruded window reveals which add contrast to the plain surfaces below. A subtle slope on the exposed columns and the panels recalls the shapes of other campus buildings.

The size of the large specialized laboratories and their need for direct truck service dictated that they be on the ground level, and the architect was faced with the difficult task of developing a structural module that would not impose columns and beams in them and would still work with the smaller elements above. In order to accomplish this, the entire floor framing system in both buildings is post-tensioned.

The building will be occupied before the beginning of the second semester in February, 1969.

Architects: Flatow, Moore,
Bryan and Fairburn
Mechanical Engineers:
Bridgers and Paxton
Electrical Engineers:
Uhl and Lopez
General Contractor:
K. L. House Construction
Company

AUTOMOTIVE BUILDING FOR THE PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT

A small building is being erected in the area east of University Boulevard near the present Physical Plant, which will provide space for automotive maintenance, storage of supplies, and service of University-owned vehicles. This is the first of the new buildings planned for this area to satisfy the growing service and supply needs for the entire campus.

The building is a single story concrete frame, with precast con-

crete panels on the exterior coated with an applied epoxy-base surfacing.

Architects:

Gathman and Long

Structural Engineer:

Howard Cottrell

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineer:

Dean Powell

General Contractor:

R. M. Swain and Son

making dormitory living more attractive to the upper-classmen. The photograph is taken of the architectural model made by students of the Department of Architecture.

Architect: William W. Ellison and Associates

Consultant: Ernest Kump and Associates

Structural Engineer:

Randy Holt

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineer:

W. Dean Powell

General Contractor:

Lembke Construction Company, Inc.

1967 DORMITORIES

A dormitory complex, which will provide housing for about 375 students and dining and commons facilities for over 1200, has been bid and construction is expected to begin in July. This project is located north of the existing women's dormitories on Campus Boulevard. The design is based on a house unit of 50 students, with two students to a bedroom and four students to a study room and bath. It is an effort to personalize the living in the dormitories, cultivate a better study environment, thus

CHEMISTRY BUILDING ADDITION

A three-story plus basement addition to the Chemistry Building, Clark Hall, is in the working drawing stage, and will be bid as soon as funds from the participating Federal Agency are released. This building will provide research and instructional laboratories and a few faculty offices for the badly over-

crowded Department of Chemistry. It was a difficult design problem to match the floor to floor heights of the present building with the large quantities of mechanical and electrical services required in this very technical building, so the architects resorted to post-tensioned concrete slabs which eliminate the deep beams otherwise necessary. The mechanical system provides for 100% exhaust from the laboratories through the numerous fume hoods scattered throughout the building. The photograph shows the architectural model viewed from the southeast with the exterior concrete stairs which provide a distinctive feature, matching somewhat the same type of stair of the adjacent Biology Building.

Architectural, Structural,

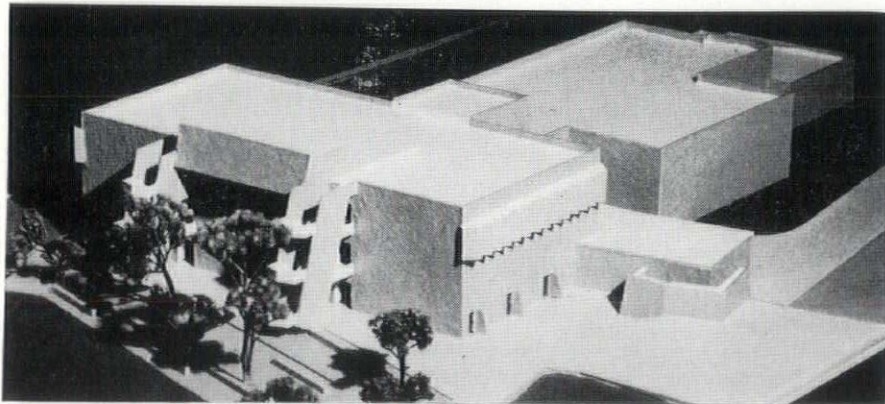
Mechanical: Ferguson,

Stevens, Mallory and Pearl

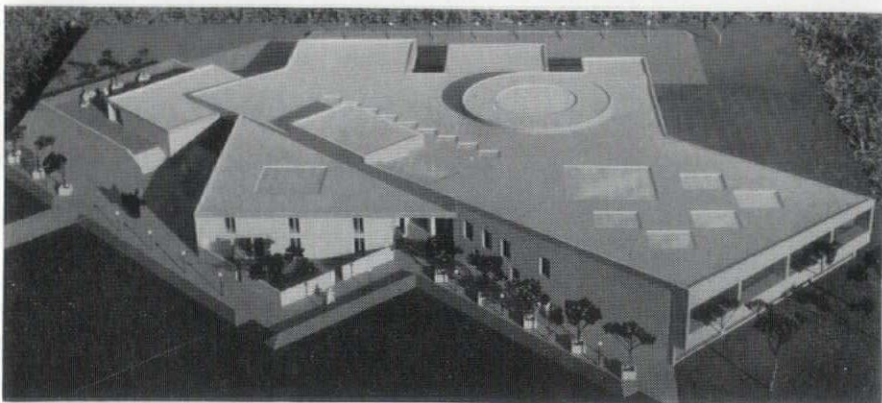
Electrical Engineers:

Engineering, Inc.

Chemistry Building — model



New Bratton Hall — model



NEW BRATTON HALL

A new facility for the School of Law, to be located on the north end of the North Campus west of Stanford Boulevard, is now in the final working-drawing stages and will be bid sometime this year. The building will provide two large, arena-type classrooms, one smaller conventional classroom, faculty and administrative offices, a large concourse which allows for informal furniture groupings for study, a moot court, and a two-level library. The library wall, which is almost solid glass floor to ceiling, faces northeast toward the Sandia Mountains and provides spectacular vista from the second level reading rooms. The structure is a concrete frame, deep concrete coffered ceiling, with precast concrete panels on the exterior. The photograph shows the model as viewed from the northeast.

Architects: George Wright and Associates

Structural Engineer:

Howard Cottrell

Mechanical Engineers:

Bridgers and Paxton

Electrical Engineers:

Engineering, Inc.

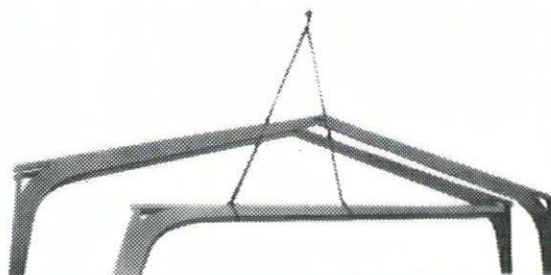
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